Apart from legislative changes in the relevant Acts, instructions/guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administration to effectively enforce legislation relating to crimes against women and monitor the enforcement and to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and to take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime against women and other vulnerable sections of society. The measures suggested include:

* sensitizing of police officials charged with the responsibility of protecting the women
* vigorously enforce the existing legislation relating to dowry violence
* set up women police cells in police stations and exclusive women police stations
* provide institutional support to the victims of violence
* provide counseling to victims of rape
* take measures to eliminate trafficking in women. States have also been advised to constitute State Advisory Committees to advise to trafficking matters
* ensure wider recruitment of women police officers
* train police personnel in special laws dealing with atrocities against women
* setting up of Fast Track Courts
* setting up of Family Courts
* appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers and notification of Rules under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

Revamping ICDS

1465. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to revamp the ICDS with an estimated cost of Rs. 52,000 crore;

(b) if so, the drawbacks found by the Ministry in the existing ICDS and what innovative methods are proposed to be adopted in the proposed new ICDS; and

(c) the details of cash incentives proposed under ICDS to lactating and pregnant mothers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) It is proposed to revise the framework of Implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the details of which are being worked our.

(c) There is no such proposal under the ICDS Scheme.

Status of women

†1466. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:
SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that status of women in respect of sex ratio, age for marriage, etc. is a matter of great concern;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of women has decreased considerably in the capital and other States during the last few years;

(c) if so, whether Government would take any concrete steps to improve sex ratio and for improving the status of women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Information regarding various indicators of status in respect of women in India is shown in the statement (*See* below). There has been an overall improvement in the status.

(b) There has been a decline in the child sex ratio between 1991 and 2001 from 945 to 927 for the country as a whole, and in Delhi it has gone down from 915 to 868, for Punjab from 875 to 798, for Haryana from 879 to 819, for Gujarat from 928 to 883, for Rajasthan from 916 to 909 during the same period.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the following Schemes/Programmes for the empowerment and development of women in the country:—

1. Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)

2. Swayamsidha

3. Micro Credit (through Rashtriya Mahila Kosh)

4. Condensed Courses of Education for Women

5. Working Women' Hostels

The details of the above schemes are available in the Annual Report of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have been laid in Parliament and on the website of the Ministry (www.wcd.nic.in).

The Scheme of Conditional Cash Transfer for the Girl Child with Insurance Cover has been included in the Annual Plan 2007-2008 as a Central Sector Scheme and includes cash transfers to the family of the girl child based on the fulfillment of four important conditionalities *viz.* birth and registration of the girl child, immunization, retention in school and delaying marriage beyond 18 years of age.

Statement

Various indicators of Status in respect of Women in India

Women per '000 men (sex ratio) in population

Year	Sex Ratio
1991	927
2001	933

Source: Table-1(a) of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central statistical Organization)

Women's mean age at marriage

Year	Women's mean age at marriage
1951	15.4 years
2005	20.2 years

SOURCE: Table 9 of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Female headed households

Year	Sector	Percentage of female headed households to total number of households
January-June, 1984	Rural	9.65
	Urban	8.68
July2004-June 2005	Rural	11.10
	Urban	10.9

SOURCE: Table 12 of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Female Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Female Infant Mortality Rate
1989	90
2005	61

SOURCE: Table 15 of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Female expectation of life at birth

Year	Female life expectancy at birth
1951-61	40.6 years
1999-03	63.5 years

SOURCE: Table 17 of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Year	Maternal Mortality Ratio
1998	407
2001-03	301

SOURCE: Table 19(b) of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Female Workforce Participation Rate

Year	Sector	Female Workforce Participation rate
1972-73	Rural	31.8
	Urban	13.4
2004-05	Rural	32.7
	Urban	16.6

SOURCE: Table 27 of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Share of women employment out of total employment in organized sector

Year	Sector	% of women in total employment
1992	Public sector	12.8
	Private Sector	19.4
	Total	14.4
2004	Public Sector	15.9
	Private Sector	24.8
	Total	18.7

SOURCE: Table 31 of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Female Literacy Rate

Year	Female Literacy Rate
1951	8.86
2001	54.16

SOURCE: Table 62 of Women & Men in India 2006 (Central Statistical Organization)

Regularizing services of Anganwadi Workers

1467. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Workers all over the country, category-wise;

(b) the salary of Anganwadi Workers, category-wise;

(c) the hours of duty to be performed by an Anganwadi Workers; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to regularize the services of Anganwadi Workers?